The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870. NUMBER 198.

FOREIGN.

Great Excitement in Paris Over the Noir Homicide.

100,000 Troops in Readiness for an Emergency.

M. De Fonville's Account of the Tragedy.

Funeral of the Victim.

PARIS.

THE NOIR HOMICIDE—LETTER FROM M. DE FONVILLE.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

La Marseillaise published the following letter of M. De Fonville:

On the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock, Victor Noir and myself repaired to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, in Rue De Antoine. We were commissioned by M. Paschal Grousset to demand of Prince Pierre Bonaparte the reason for the injurious epithets against M. Paschal Grousset, published in the *Lanterne* de la Cour. We handed our cards to two servants who sat at the door, who ushered us into a small parlor on the ground floor at our right hand. After a few minutes we were conducted by the servants to the first floor, passed through a reading room, and finally entered a drawing room. A door opened, and M. Pierre Bonaparte appeared. We advanced towards him, and the following words passed between us:

"Sir, we come on behalf of M. Paschal Grousset, to deliver a letter to you."

"You are not come, then, on behalf of M. Rochefort, who are not fools of any?"

"Sir, we are here on other business, and I beg you to look at this letter."

I handed him the letter. He approached a window to read it. He read it. After crushing it in his hands he returned toward us.

"I have not provoked M. Rochefort," said he, "because he is the standard-bearer of the rabble. As for M. Grousset, I have no reply to make to him. Are you representatives of those cartels?"

"Sir," I answered, "we come to you to fulfill, loyally and courteously, the commission entrusted to us by our friend."

"Are you the representatives of these cartels?"

Victor Noir replied: "We are the representatives of our friends?"

Then hastily retreating a step, and without provocation on our part, Prince Bonaparte slapped Victor Noir with his left hand, and at the same time drew a revolver of six chambers which he had held concealed in his pocket, already cocked, and fired upon Victor, with the muzzle of the pistol close to him. Noir staggered, pressed both hands on his breast, and sank down in the doorway by which we had entered. Prince Bonaparte seemed then turned upon me and fired. I then seized upon a small pistol which I had in my pocket, and fired. Prince Bonaparte, by force I from the sheath the wrench rushed on me; but when he saw that I was armed, he retreated, and I followed him, and kicked at me. It was then that, comprehending the assault into which we had fallen, and reflecting that if I fired there would not be wanting those who would say that we had been aggressors, I opened a door which was behind me, and rushed out, crying "Murder." As I went out, a second shot followed, and passed through my coat sleeve. In the street I fell, as I had last strength enough to descend the stairs, and who was dead.

These are the facts just as they transpired, and I look for prompt and exemplary justice for the crime.

(Signed) ULRIC DE FONVILLE.

FUNERAL OF VICTOR NOIR.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

The funeral of Victor Noir took place to-day. The government, expecting a demonstration, had made extensive preparations to preserve order and at an early hour all its police and military arrangements were complete. During the morning people began to assemble in front of the house where the remains were lying, coming from all parts of the city. At 11 o'clock 5,000 workmen from the Creusot foundries and other establishments were on their way to the funeral. Many carriages with police, dressed in mourning, drove to the house. At 1 o'clock the coffin, with the remains, coming of warmmen visited the remains. The streets in the Place de la Bastile were filled with vast throngs. The carriages containing noted persons were surrounded by a crowd and their occupants cheered. The number of persons nearly ran failing, but the numbers continued to increase. Between 2 and 3 o'clock more than 100,000 persons were assembled in front of the house where the remains were exposed. Rochefort attended the funeral, and his appearance was noted forth great demonstrations of enthusiasm from the people. The remains were taken at 3 o'clock from the residence and were followed by a long procession. The crowd wanted to parade with the body through Paris, but the police, aided by troops, refused assent. At the cemetery there were frequent shouts of "Five la Republique," and the like. Many persons were detained by the police during the day, while Rochefort and Rane were coming down the Champs Elysees, accompanied by a great crowd, and were greeted with shouts. The troops were stopped by a regiment of troops and the crowd ordered to disperse.

Rochefort was arrested on the way to the cemetery, and was taken to the police station. He was then released, and was cheered by the crowd. Those who were invited to attend the funeral of Victor Noir were then cleared by the troops. Many persons were detained in the hall of the legislative body, and five regiments were massed on the boulevards close at hand. The crowd finally dispersed without any serious collision, but many arrests were made by the soldiers.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The *Soppel* says that meetings were seized by the police.

PROPOSED ARRAIGNMENT OF ROCHEFORT.

In the Corps Legislatif, the committee to whom was referred the consent of the Procureur Imperial, have reported in favor of arraigning Deputy Rochefort for outrages against the Emperor, and for inciting violence and disorder.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes an Imperial decree ordering that Prince Murat be brought before the High Court of Justice, to be tried on a charge of striking a magistrate some time ago.

THE POLICY OF THE EMPIRE.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects of departments. He declares that the policy of the Government will be sincerely liberal, and that the action of the Chambers and country, but the government will stand order. The empire has the support of the people, and universal suffrage, and, while guarding the interests of all, will not tolerate disorder. The Ministers will be ready, whenever necessary, to appeal to the people, and will ever aids and wherever it may appear.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Evening, Jan. 12—p. m.

The city is still greatly excited. During the night disturbances continued, but there were no serious collisions with the police. Several policemen were attacked by crowds and some were dangerously wounded while attempting to quell disturbances. Barricades were erected in the main road with a stone, and knocked down. Many other outrages were committed. Several persons were arrested for them. The crowd in the Champs Elysees was dispersed last night, but extensive preparations have been made to guard against any repetition of the disturbances.

There are now in Paris over 100,000 soldiers, including detachments of cavalry that have recently arrived from garrisons, and several batteries of artillery from Vincennes. The police force has also been largely increased.

It is not supposed that the people will dare to make any further disturbances. The Royalists appears to-day in mourning. The tone of its articles is very violent. Rochefort, in a leading article, says the people cannot expect justice by a jury of jurists. To-morrow the city may come for vengeance.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Letters from Paris represent the feeling of sympathy for Victor Noir widely displayed among the citizens. The government is taking every precaution to prevent an outburst of public indignation.

LATER.

PARIS, Jan. 13.

The city is still much agitated over the recent homicide. The troops are held in readiness to act, though no display is made. The Emperor today visited the military and military schools.

Henri Rochefort was presented at the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day.

MORNING.

Meetings have been appointed at the dat for opening the Communard Association, however, that the government will not disband and propose a law making that all political crimes be tried by jury.

Spain.

IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jan. 12.

In the Cortes, to-day, Martos, Minister of Justice, made a long speech, explaining the causes of the present crisis. The Republicans introduced a resolution expressing their confidence with the conduct of the government.

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In the Cortes, to-day, Senor Castelar introduced a proposition exempting persons the Southern Republic, and all those who have been exiled for political offenses. The debate on this proposal will take place next Tuesday.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Within a few days 1,000 more have sailed to reinforce the army in Cuba.

Austria.

THE REPORTED MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.

A Majority of the Austrian Cabinet advocate a closer union between all the States of the Empire. The Hungarian Ministers oppose this, and threaten to resign unless their views are carried out. The division of opinion may soon lead to the resignation of the Ministers.

Grand Reception.

M. BIGOT AT BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Mr. Bright, at a public breakfast in Birmingham, to-day, formally announced the American Minister, which he characterized as evidence of friendship between the two countries. He said the Alabama claims would be settled.

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THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

is regarded as very grave and important. Telegrams have been going back and forth from this point to Atlanta, yesterday and to-day, in great numbers, and the most startling news has been given last night. Governor Bullock telegraphs that he cannot control the negroes any longer; that the work commenced partisan in so doing; that the Democrats are jubilant and defiant; that they will overthrow the legislature unless Terry turns out the disqualified members and seats others; and that the case is critical and demands immediate attention from the President. Captain Bryant, one of the members of the

POWER WHICH HAS SEIZED THE LEGISLATURE

at Augusta, sends a long despatch, saying that he stands by his record as a Union soldier and a Republican, and has resigned his Post Office in order to serve his State; and that, no matter what anybody charges, he intends remaining in his party and doing what he can for party. He charges Bullock with corruption; with acting illegally in the organization of the Legislature; with trying to serve certain ends; with being willing to purchase everything else for the sake of securing his own election to the United States Senate. He says that if Bullock persists the organization of the General Assembly, it will promptly ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, elect anti-Bullock Senators, and fully comply with the requirements of the Reconstruction laws. The tenor of other despatches from Atlanta, besides those from Governor Bullock and Terry, is that Bullock is trying his best to so manipulate as to get elected to the United States Senate. The General telegraphed, yesterday, that there was considerable excitement, but says, to-day, that matters are comparatively quiet. He further informs the War Department, that he may do in the case of a sheriff who is making a good deal of trouble, and threaten responds that he may be removed, in Terry's discretion. Terry also telegraphed to-day, insisting what might be done in case where members of Legislature were unseated. Counsel, he says, met at the capitol, this afternoon, consulting with Senator Trumbull and other lawyers. This evening, he telegraphed that he would start for Washington the next highest number of votes for seats should be given to him. In accordance with the laws of Georgia. The President has instructed Terry to proceed with the utmost caution in the whole matter of reconstruction. He will not use force measures, if they become necessary. It may be well enough to add, as Bullock is nothing but a political Governor, he is subject to removal by the commanding General.

NEW FUNDING BILL.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have had some talk with the Secretary of the Treasury about the new Funding bill, but have not taken action or held any formal discussion of the committee on the subject. The opinion, founded on what members say privately, is that the bill will be reported favorably by the committee, and will be put bill substantially concurring with the Secretary's recommendation, except that the rate of interest on 6 ends may not be quite so low as 5s cents.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

Charges of grave character are floating about in circulation against Congressional Printer Clapp, involving his honesty as well as efficiency. He has succeeded himself of so many of the perquisites of his office that the Committee on Printing will be invited the most thorough and searching investigation of his official conduct within the office or any tribunal. He further says that the charges against him are inspired by persons whom he would not see cannot his office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A considerable number of the leading men of this city held a meeting last night, at which it was determined was given to a plan for posting the District under the government of Commissioners. It was stated that a number of Senators and Members of Congress would be willing, in that event, to allow the District to have a delegate in the lower house.

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The House Post Office Committee has had consideration talk on the franking question, but has united nothing. Members do not favor any of the schemes of allowing Congressmen a certain quantity of postage stamps in lieu of the right to frank letters and documents.

NEW NEWSPAPER ORGAN.

The colored people will to-morrow issue the first number of the *New Era*, the organ they have established at this point. It is to be a large and handsome weekly, with the Rev. Sojah Martin and Capt. Douglass as editors.

INCREASE OF PAY WANTED.

The letter carriers of the country are organizing a movement for an increase of salaries, and will probably hold a convention here, some time next month, to memorialize Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL RESTITUTION.

The House Foreign Affairs and House Judiciary Committees have had under consideration to-day, but were mostly engaged with private matters, and did not do public business.

The Supervising Inspectors of steamboats of the whole country are having a meeting here, but their work is not of general interest.

The paragraph in Tuesday's papers, saying that the financial bill, introduced on Monday by Representative Paine, of Wisconsin, was drawn by Secretary Boutwell, is incorrect. The bill was drawn by Mr. Paine himself, assisted by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hooper, of Boston, members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and was not submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury or any of his subordinates. It was not even submitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency, but was introduced by Mr. Paine on his own responsibility, and without consultation with any one. It is not probable that the bill will be reported favorably by the committee, and will be materially changed before it is passed by the House. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet submitted his views to the committee, but will probably do so in a few days. The bill is not considered a party measure, and will be discussed and voted upon without reference to party lines.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa Nomination for United States Senator.

Proceedings in the Georgia Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 13.

Both houses of the Legislature met at 10 o'clock to-day. The following is a summary of the proceedings:

In the Senate nothing was brief and no bills were introduced. Mr. Clark offered a joint resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature on February 11, and that no new business be received after the 25th of January. Mr. Bennett moved, and the resolution inviting the resident clergy to open the daily sessions with prayer, after considerable discussion, was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Senate then went into executive session, and adjourned.

In the House the same time, and, pending a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the resolution to print 1,000 extra copies of the session journals, a recess was taken till the afternoon session.

At 4 o'clock the senate proceeded to the hall of the House, and in accordance with the resolution, for the purpose of inaugurating Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect. The Speaker of the House, presiding, called the convention to order, and the Secretary of State read the resolution inviting the State and Federal officers to seats on the floor of the House. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction were escorted to the platform by the Committee of Arrangements. The officers were presented, and after prayer by Bishop Kerfoot, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Cole. After music by the band, Governor Fairchild was introduced by Senator Bennett, and proceeded to read his inaugural address. At the conclusion of the reading, both houses returned to their respective rooms, and the Senate, at 5 p. m., was called to order by the Speaker, and the inaugural ceremonies.

At the close of the joint session, held this evening, Judge Wright was nominated on the first ballot for United States Senator, receiving 71 votes. The people of Iowa have had their choice, and great satisfaction is expressed by the friends of Judge Wright. On the informal ballot, Wright had 85; Grimes, 6; Kasson, 6; Allison, 4. The people of Iowa have had their choice, and great satisfaction is expressed by the friends of Judge Wright. On the informal ballot, Wright had 85; Grimes, 6; Kasson, 6; Allison, 4.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus this afternoon, and nominated candidates for Senator, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Register of the Land Office, Warden of the Penitentiary, Hon. T. Clagett, Democratic candidate for Congressman, was nominated by acclamation United States Senator for the full term. Hon. Wm. Lee, of Johnson County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Hon. Joseph W. Howe, of Jones County, for Auditor; Hon. Wm. Lee, of Johnson County, for State Treasurer; Hon. John H. Keatley, of Linn County, for Register of the Land Office; Hon. Wm. Warden of the Penitentiary. The caucus adjourned to meet on the call of the President.

GEORGIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Jan. 13.

The Senate met and adjourned at noon, as the House convened at 12 o'clock. Shortly before 1 o'clock, the Senate came over to the House to hear Governor Bullock's

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inauguration may be made into the rights of certain persons to hold seats in the House of Representatives. Governor Bullock, in his address, stated that the Clerk per se, as soon as the calling of the roll of counties, should refuse to recognize the claims of Messrs. Conley, Hall, and Gleaton.

This was accompanied by the endorsement of General Terry, approving the order, so that the Governor's position in certain persons is based upon the oath, and alleged to be intelligible, might be related him. It was read and received with cheers by the Republicans, who were strongly tempted to spread their applause. It was his bearing or of the Governor, and which they construed into a dark sight of uncertainty, was which they had been expecting. It was a thunderbolt to the Democratic side. They had been expecting something of the kind, but not in such a manner as it would be that they could not tell. Groups of members gathered in groups, some earnestly, others thoughtful, and others again excited. The excitement was great, and the crowd continued, though little attention was paid by the Governor to the confusion. He read with a firm voice, and when he closed he stepped off the platform, and was followed by the Senate. He looked all present were his friends. The Democrats were bewildered, and the Republicans were jubilant. The Governor's address was received with cheers on the floor and in the galleries, and was the most unique document that has ever been read in the Georgia Legislature.

JOINT CONVENTION.

At 11 o'clock the Senate met in joint convention to hear the Governor's message, which was read in full. It was received with cheers, and listened with attention by the members, the officers, and the crowd in the galleries. The message is long, and there were not as many as usual.

The Governor's message will not be announced till Monday or Tuesday of next week.

IOWA.

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DES MOINES, Jan. 13.

The Senate met this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and spent a half hour in the discussion of the newspaper question, which resulted in the passage of three dailies, or their equivalent in weeklies, three of which shall be selected by the Board of State officers of the Senate were allowed five.

The Senate then took up the bill the time of the inauguration.

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MICHIGAN.

Funeral of Rev. David Thomas, at Constantine.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 13.

The funeral of Rev. David Thomas was attended this afternoon by a large concourse of people. Many ministers of the Methodist Conference were present. Rev. R. C. Crawford, Chaplain of the Michigan Penitentiary, delivered a very able and affecting [illegible]. The body was deposited in the vault. Upon the plate of the coffin is inscribed: "David Thomas, Member of the Michigan Conference. Died January 11, 1870, aged 72 years." The following lines are also cast a shadow over the community.

Weeds were: "I know this is death, but I am not dead." The community have lost a friend, the church a devoted friend, and the ministry an able and successful co-worker.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Jan. 13.—The joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was taken up in the Legislature yesterday. It passed the Senate by a vote of 13 ayes to 9 noes, three Senators being absent.

OTTAWA.

Sudden Disappearance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 13.

The sudden disappearance of Mr. Lowe, a grain broker, leaving debts to the amount of $2,500, by the name of E. H. Lowe, has created considerable excitement in this place for the past few days. The facts are as follows: Mr. Lowe came to this place from Peoria, Ill., in October last, and established himself very prominently, advertising heavily, and doing a large business. He was reported to be doing a very successful business. Monday morning he was departed, leaving no trace as to his whereabouts.

WISCONSIN.

Narrow Escape from a Serious Railroad Accident.—Public Officers' Reception at Madison.

MADISON, Jan. 13.—The train having on board seventy-five of the Governor's Guard, and their Governor Guard, for the State officers' reception, left Milwaukee at 8 o'clock this morning, under Conductor McFarland, which came near being serious, if not fatal disaster. Between Waukesha and Whitewater the train was not known from the track, and the engine, baggage, and express cars were completely wrecked. Fortunately, on the arrival of the military here a minute was fired, and after standing forty minutes, the train, with the exception of the baggage, express, and Conductor Mooney, to the Governor's room, where, after the Governor Fairchild briefly expressed thanks for the courtesy extended to the State officers, and welcomed them to the Capitol.

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VENDETTA.

The Reign of Blood in Middle Tennessee.

From the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald, Jan. 8.

The following letter, which we find in the *Nashville Republican*, explains the circumstances connected with the murder of Mr. Christmas on Christmas night, Rhatts Mills, Cannon County, Tenn., a few days afterwards. Frank Jordon was shot in the streets of Murfreesboro, on the night of Wednesday, by Fletcher Farris, and died the next day. At Lebanon, on Christmas night, Jordon, of Smith, and Hamilton, of Sumner, had a fight, in which Hamilton received a wound in the abdomen, from which he died. Jordon was shot in the summer of 1868, Frank Jordon, together with a man named Hamilton, were killed in the evening house of Farris in the night, Farris and Jordon had a fight at it. On Christmas, Jordon, with the same associates, went armed to the residence of said Farris, in Rhatts Mills, in the storehouse of said Farris, in Hamilton's store, and commenced firing. Farris was not there, but the balls passed through the house, and killed Mr. Christmas. Jordon and party then went to the residence of said Farris, and commenced firing. Farris, with his family, fled to the woods

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified by the following-named States:

1. Louisiana,	19. Arkansas,
2. West Virginia,	20. New York,
3. North Carolina,	21. Pennsylvania,
4. South Carolina,	22. Florida,
5. Illinois,	23. New Hampshire,
6. Massachusetts,	24. Virginia,
7. Wisconsin,	25. Vermont,
8. Maine,	26. Alabama,
9. North Carolina,	27. Missouri,
10. South Carolina,	28. Minnesota,
11. Indiana,	29. Texas,
12. Ohio,	30. Indiana.

The ratifications by Missouri and Kansas were technically imperfect, but will be corrected by the Legislatures of those States. To complete the ratification requires the consent of twenty-eight States, or six in addition to those which have already ratified it. The remaining States are:

1. Delaware,	15. Mississippi,
2. Kentucky,	16. Tennessee,
3. New Jersey,	17. Georgia,
4. Ohio,	18. New Jersey,
5. Oregon,	19. Oregon,
6. California,	14. Rhode Island,
7. Maine,	15. Nevada,
8. Maryland,	

Of these States, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon are not expected to ratify the amendment. In Georgia the result is extremely doubtful. The six other States in which the affirmative action necessary to ratify the amendment must take place, must be found by the following States: Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Texas. There is little doubt that all these will vote to ratify, in which there will be one vote more than is necessary. It is true that the Legislature of New York has attempted to rescind its previous ratification of the amendment; but that proceeding is futile. The action of the State was complete when it ratified the amendment, and it can no more rescind its ratification than it can refuse its approval of any of the fourteen other amendments which have been adopted.

THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

There is a very general desire that the State Constitution shall take some action having for its object, if not the repeal, at least a modification of the grand jury system. The original purpose of the grand jury was the protection of the citizen against frivolous and unjust prosecutions. It was designed not only to protect him against unjust convictions but also against unfounded criminal accusations. For this purpose it has served its original ends most gloriously. But the grand jury system, like almost all institutions venerable for years and venerated for their past usefulness, has become grossly abused, and, by a change in the affairs of the world, little needed for the protection of individual liberties. The whole jury system was once the sole protection of the citizen against political prosecutions; but political prosecutions have perished, and grand juries now find nine-tenths of their time occupied in hearing cases of theft, assaults, and other petty offences, which might be disposed of far more satisfactorily to the public and the offender by any Justice of the Peace of ordinary intelligence. The rule has now become universal for grand jurors to hear no evidence save that which tends to criminate. Therefore, they cannot be said to investigate any case upon its merits. They have no means to sift the evidence or impeach the accusing witnesses. If a malicious witness swears strong enough, they have no discretion but to find a bill. This is no protection to the citizen, who is at the mercy of anyone who may go before the secret tribunal and accuse him. On the other hand, a corrupt grand jury may reject a bill, no matter what the evidence. They have no means of action, well, communicating with the accused, find private reasons for refusing to indict. In such case the ends of justice are defeated. In large cities especially has the grand jury system become a pernicious absurdity. This is a growing, in the extent, to the objection which business men have to serving on them, and to the resulting consequence that they are often made up of men who seek the office for the employment, or for what they can make of it. Hordes of such men hang around the grand jury rooms, ever ready to serve. As a grand jury held in this county, within a few years, one of the members was taken with the *delirium tremens* while sitting at the table in the jury-room.

In a very large majority of cases it is positively necessary to keep them in prison waiting for the action of a grand jury. In all these cases the prisoners would gladly accept a trial before the Court, and abide the result, without the formality of an indictment. We think that the conviction might dispense with a grand jury in all cases, except perhaps homicide, forgery, and perhaps rape and arson. But in cases of larceny, burglary, robbery, and the minor offences depending entirely upon circumstantial evidence could be as well, if not better, obtained by a trial without any intervention of a grand jury. All cases below a felony might be tried by a court upon its first hearing and disposed of, with the right of appeal. The serious element of cases should be heard by the examining magistrate, and if, in his judgment and in that of the public prosecutor, it required further action, the person should be held to bail to appear before the court. Cases of misdemeanor should be tried before a petit jury and Court, upon its merits, the jury finding the facts, and the Court defining the crime and imposing the penalty. Such a reform would save one-third the expenses of the criminal trials of the Court, would promote the ends of justice, and be eminently satisfactory.

An integral part of this reform must, however, be the improvement and elevation of the office of Justice of the Peace. Before dispensing with one abomination we must get rid of what at present is all large cities is infinitely worse. In the older countries of Europe the fool of the family is always assigned to the Church. In the large cities of this country the same class are made Justices of the Peace. If they were only simpletons, the evil would not be so bad; but they are generally men who have acquired all the vices and some of the virtues of society, and in their courts ignorance and corruption are supreme. Of course, there are honorable exceptions; but any well-informed citizen of Chicago can easily name every exception to this rule. With a good body of Justices of the Peace there would be but little difficulty in getting along without a grand jury—at all events with the lower grade of crimes.

SUITS AGAINST THE STATE.

Mr. Church, of McHenry County, has proposed in the convention that a clause be inserted in the State Constitution prohibiting the bringing of any suit against the State of Illinois in any court of this State. We question the propriety or justice of such a clause. The State of Illinois is protected by the National Constitution against suits brought by individuals in the United States Courts. The effect of such a provision as is proposed will be that persons having rightful claims of action, for debt or damage against the State, will be denied the ordinary remedy provided by law for the settlement of such a wrong. The proper consideration involves that the Legislature shall by law prescribe the manner in which suits against the State may be brought, and the law of the State enforcing the Sixth Amendment to one not to be sued in the courts of the State; and, whenever a judgment may be obtained against him, requires that he shall certify the fact to the next Legislature, which shall appropriate the money to pay the same, or so much thereof as it may think justly due. The remedy, be it cited, is, after all, only a right to appeal to the Legislature for compensation for damages justifiably ascertained.

We see no reason why the State should deprive a citizen of this remedy. The United States have long since abandoned the absurd notion that it was an impeachment of sovereignty to permit the government to be sued, and in cases by its own citizens. Congress is adopted the general rule of this State, and required that all judgments of the Court of Claims against the United States should be certified to Congress, which, in its discretion, should make the necessary appropriation to pay them out of the Treasury. The right was abused the 19th: Congress usually appropriates a sum to satisfy the judgments to be rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States. When a creditor obtains a judgment he presents a certified copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury, and is paid the money. No one has ever complained of any abuse or wrong growing out of this most equitable proceeding; on the contrary, the nation annually saves as much as will pay all the judgments by the removal of the claims from Congress, where they consumed a great deal of time, and where the decisions were never very remarkable for either economy or justice. The State has always retained the right to sue a citizen, and we fail to see any injustice or impropriety in having the right reciprocal. The reasonable object of a republican government is to secure justice, and for this purpose courts are established. Why, then, should be an exception made in favor of a State, whereby the citizen should be compelled to ask compulsion? We can secure justice from every citizen, even from the United States Government, but not from the State of Illinois," —we are at a loss to understand.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The State of Ohio has hitherto, we believe, maintained the most thorough system of State statistics attempted by any State of the Union. Two years ago, to the regret of all who appreciated the great need and lack of trustworthy information on the many points involved, the duties of Commissioner of Statistics were merged in those of the Secretary of State, and the statistical report comes to us, therefore, as a supplement to that of the latter officer, who receives no additional compensation for the labor involved in the two offices. The statistics gathered relate to crops, capacity of soils, weather, climate and temperature, marriages, divorces, births, and deaths, education, crime, pauperism, conveyance, building, roads, banks, taxation, trade, commerce, and manufactures.

The report endorses the conclusions reached by Mr. Klippart in his Geological Survey, that soils derive their fertility from their geologic character, and that those which are composed of drift and transported material are more fertile than those which are derived mainly from the rocks which immediately underlie them. The five counties of Jackson, Lucas, Ottawa, Hancock, and Paulding have produced an average of 32 34-100 bushels of corn to the acre for eighteen years, while the five counties of Jackson, Lawrence, Hocking, Athens, and Washington produced only 22 29-100 bushels per acre during the same period. The soil of all the former is drift or transported material, while in the latter it is in part alluvium, and in part soil, formed from the rocks which it overlies. In the Miami Valley, which, with the Scioto, comprise the best corn lands in the State, the soil is drift and alluvium, and the corn crop for eighteen years has averaged 38.17 bushels per acre. In the Scioto it averages, for the same period, 37.14. In the Maumee Valley wheat yields 12.63 bushels per acre for eighteen years, while in the Hocking Valley it yields 8.43, in the Miami 13.51, and in the Scioto 11.20. These facts, covering so long a period, go far to establish the geologic theory.

Three-fourths of the grape crop is gathered in the six counties of Ashtabula, Belmont, Cuyahoga, Erie, Lorraine, and Ottawa. The crop of 1869 is just half that of 1867, the number of pounds of grapes gathered declining from 5,526,227 in 1867 to 2,937,737 in 1869, and the number of gallons of wine pressed from 260,929 to 143,767. The apple crop increased from 2,723,892 bushels in 1867 to 3,207,510 in 1868, while peaches and pears declined. Dividing the State into three nearly equal portions by lines drawn east and west, the thirty-three northern counties of the State produced in 1869 1,140 bushels of wheat per acre, the thirty-three central counties produced 10.94 bushels per acre, and the twenty-two southern counties produced 8.41 bushels. But the average crop for eleven years has been 11.94 bushels for the northern, 12.15 for the central, and 9.61 for the southern; thus showing that the northern section of the State is advancing in fertility, while the southern is declining—owing manifestly to the greater accessibility to markets, and consequent facilities to profitable production, and good farming in the northern end of the State.

The Miami Valley (Cincinnati District) produces 38.12 bushels of corn per acre, the Western Reserve (Cleveland District) 37.89 bushels, the Hocking Valley 34.96, the Scioto Valley 34.49, Muskingum 32.69, Marmon (Toledo and Sandusky) 30.25, and Ohio River counties (Eastern) 29.26. Oats produced, 19,058,852 bushels, on 758,573 acres, being an average of 25.86 bushels per acre. This is about the same per acre as the crops of previous years.

The dairy interests of Ohio are steadily diminishing. The product of butter was 38,440,498 lbs in 1860, from whence it declined to 31,121,375 in 1863, and but little more in 1864, advancing since the war ended to 37,006,578, but not yet nearly up to the product of 1860. The product of cheese was 24,816,420 lbs in 1860, whence it steadily declined to 16,947,906 in 1865, and in 1868 was only 17,814,599. These figures, as well as all the totals of crops and stock in the State, show clearly that there has been a great diminution in production, notwithstanding the stimulus imparted to industry by the high prices.

Maple sugar declined from 8,254,184 lbs in 1863 to 3,570,932 lbs in 1868. Horses are 704,578, and are worth $47,961,833, being an average value of $68.07 per head—an increase in number and price since 1864. Cattle decreased during the war from 1,903,-277 in 1861 to 1,344,837 in 1865, and are still only 1,492,581, or fewer by 20 per cent than in 1860.

Sheep, in 1869, are 3,272,940, which is a decline from 1868 of 1,418,305 in their number, and of $3,009,000 in their value, though there are still nearly twice the number of 1860, viz., 5,363,174.

Hogs are fewer than in 1861, being 1,455,-943 in 1869 against 2,343,814 in 1861, the heavy decrease being in 1863-4, when the number fell from 1,765,000 to 1,416,514, doubtless in supplying the enormous demand of our armies.

Pig iron, which had reached a product of 168,500 tons in 1860, fell to 50,704 in 1862, and has since advanced to 81,790 tons in 1866, 167,591 tons in 1867, and 207,740 in 1868.

Three thousand manufacturing establishments, employing a cash capital of $60,000,000, produce an annual product of $104,667,812, which is an increase of 120 per cent over that of 1860.

17,630 buildings of all kinds were erected in the State during the year 1869, of a total value of $13,380,181.

Marriages, which were 22,166 in 1867, declined to 19,300 in 1868, rose to 20,409 in 1869, and settled down to 20,910 in 1869.

Divorces were 1,003 in 1869, of which 949 were for adultery, 156 for cruelty, 450 for absence and neglect, and the remainder for incompetency, bad life, etc. Twenty-two-and forty-nine for divorce were denied.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

A recent article in Dr. Hammond's *Journal of Psychological Medicine*,—which, in view of the diversified meetings which are now being held in this city, but withstood, is far as it involves necessary dependence upon a husband for pecuniary support and daily society, is widely foisted upon us con of the evils of life, the result of woman's inferior fitness and capacity to win for herself an individual woman generally are in a transition state, wherein they are neither content to be dependent nor fitted to be self-supporting; that out of this feverish unrest grows an unhealthy distain for the duties of the family, so that children, being frequently deserted before their birth, are neglected afterwards, are born and reared under all the conceivable adverse influences which could develop insanity. The desire for display and a high style of living sacrifices the health and happiness of the wife and mother to the four chief expenses of modern living—rent, servants, dress, and furniture. The labors, anxieties, and struggles of both parents are emblazoned by the even more brilliant display and lavish expenditure of the rich; and the simple realities of life are carried to its more dreary and its trappings to the self-sufficient, social life, leisure, education, and amusements of their children, and the quiet serenity of home life, are all driven away by the vigilance of fashion's peppy bills,—three-fourths of which minister to pride only, and have no reference to genuine comfort; and so, as the result mainly of the ambitious tastes of both parents, and especially of the mothers, running ahead of their capacity to earn money, their children are oftener the products of disorder than of union, and are born into workshops instead of into homes.

The only reason derivable from these views is that the health and sanity of society would be increased if women were willing to live more for utility and comfort and less for show. It is but a scientific verification of the wise man's saying that "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Surely, no instruction can be so complete, no fall so bitter, as that of the parents who witness the fruit of their own, perhaps unconscious, errors exposed in the wayward tendencies or bodily diseases of their offspring. For mental disease is traceable not only in those cases of intellectual but of moral infirmity which daily arise, and inflict often a far more poignant pang because they are associated in the common mind with vice. If a child loses the power to walk, is, or to think connectedly, the parent is pitied as the subject of a providential dispensation. If she strays from the path of virtue, dark night descends between her and all her accustomed associates. Yet all these come may alike result from ante-natal influences. Mental diseases, the result of the overburdened life of the mother, followed by the defective hygienic as well as moral treatment of the child.

If women are on the road to a more general capacity for self-support, and, consequently, to a truer independence in all out of the married state; if they are tending more and more to become working partners and aids to their husbands in the pursuits of business, it is easy to see that these results would increase the money-earning power of every family, and lessen the financial difficulties, which are alluded to by Dr. Hammond as a chief source of woman's subjection, married, and sufficient for maternity. Already in the foremost ranks of literary men and women we see numerous illustrations of the happy solution of this problem. Who can doubt that Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Robert Browning found a truer unity in marriage than ever spirit before a fall. Surely, no discretion but to find a bill. This is no protection to the citizen, who is at the mercy of anyone who may go before the secret tribunal and accuse him. On the other hand, a corrupt grand jury may reject a bill, no matter what the evidence. They have no means to sift the evidence or impeach the accusing witnesses. If a malicious witness swears strong enough, they have

WISCONSIN.

The Message of Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to the Legislature. We give below the principal portions of it:

GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

The condition of the State, which I am required by law to communicate to your honorable body at the commencement of every session, is, I hope, in one respect at least, satisfactory to all. For this blessing we are indebted to the bounties of Providence, and to the industry and enterprise of the people. Our fields have yielded their increase, the people of Wisconsin have been blessed with health, and the avenues of commerce have been open and free.

The reports of the several departments of the State government, and of its various institutions, will be laid before you, and will substantially exhibit the condition of each. From those reports it appears that the receipts into the treasury of both counties for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September last, were as follows:

FINANCIAL.

The balance in the State Treasury belonging to the general fund, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was $345,887.49.

The following is a statement of the general receipts during the last fiscal year were as follows:

State tax and tax on sold s.	$345,491.90
Interest on loans of trust funds	19,951.51
and license fees	17,803.91
Sales of U. S. lands, 1868, 1869, 1870	18,719.84
pupils, and other sources	
Total	$874,926.79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent ap-	73,105.92
propriations	91,743.69
Legislative expenses,	
Judicial expenses,	31,511.21
Charitable institutions,	25,000.00
Interest on State debt	166,114.10
Common schools,	107,114.10
Total	$512,573.22

Balance in the fund September 30, 1869 $44,346.85
Balance in the fund September 30, 1870 362.75
Increase of expenditures over receipts, as indicated by the Secretary of State: $44,709.60

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements, as indicated by the Treasurer's books:

For the support of State institutions and	
general expenses	$291,321.21
State Capitol extension	25,000.00
State Capitol extension	166,114.10
Special appropriations	30,104.77
Total	$512,573.22

Leaving a total of $304,926.57
Which, deducted from the whole sum of receipts, leaves as ordinary current expenses of the State the sum of $141,000.22.

STATE DEBT.

The total amount of State indebtedness has not been changed during the past year, being as follows:

Certificates of indebtedness	$ 177,600
Currency certificates outstanding	500.87
Total	$1,000,087

The debt is small, about two dollars per capita for each individual in the State, and, until some other is contracted to be found for the educational funds, I hope it will remain as it is. There was expended during the past year from the governor's contingent fund, $1,215.29. Balance in the fund, $1,784.71.

The sum of one hundred and twenty dollars has been reserved by me as fees for commissions issued, which sum has been paid into the State treasury.

The sum of $1,000 has been received from the United States, and the same has been paid into the Treasury.

My efforts to effect a settlement of the war claim against the United States have not been successful. The Treasury Department has now under consideration the claim of Wisconsin for moneys transmitted last year, and it is expected that the State will very soon receive credit for a large portion of the amount claimed.

STATE BONDS AND MARKETABLE FOR 1870.

In view of the present depressed condition of our State products, and the consequent scarcity of money, I would recommend the necessity of a postponement of the collection of portions of the State tax for the present year, and that no further legislation be had in relation to the subject. While the present year is an unusually prosperous one, as in the household of the State should be practiced the most rigid economy consistent with the public good.

The resources of the State for 1870 are as follows:

State tax, levied in 1869	$345,491.73
Railroad tax, estimated	20,000.00
Insurance companies' taxes,	15,000.00
Miscellaneous,	4,000.00
	$444,491.73

The estimated expenditures are:

For permanent appropria-	
tions	$107,317.60
Legislative expenses, pro-	
bable	30,000.00
State Prison and benevolent	
institutions, permanent	
appro-	59,000.00
General and State debt	166,114.10
Clerks and employes	47,000.00
Printing and binding	
There is a slight decrease in the	
receipts in expenses	50,000.00
Deficiencies, estimated	
payment of the general	
fund, interest, postage,	
gas, fuel, &c., &c	135,959.74
	$595,319.74
Balance	308,641.46

In addition to the above expenditures, the refunding bonds, issued in exchange of the trust fund, will require $50,000 for interest.

The outstanding State bonds are mostly held by the trust funds of the State, and are considered safe as an investment. The Commissioners are the same gentlemen who have served the State in that capacity for many years, and their reputation for integrity and ability is their best guarantee that the interests of the State will be faithfully guarded.

The report of the Commissioners of Immigration will be laid before you, and the duties and the expenditures of the office will be fully set forth. I would call your attention to the fact that the office of Commissioner of Immigration is now vacant, and that no appointment has been made to fill the vacancy. The office was created for the purpose of encouraging immigration to the State, and to disseminate correct information in regard to the agricultural and other resources of Wisconsin. The duties of the office have been performed by the Secretary of State, and the expenditures have been paid from the contingent fund of the State. The law creating the office of Commissioner of Immigration appropriates $5,000 for the purposes of the office, and I would recommend that the appropriation be continued.

The report of the Commissioners of Fisheries will be laid before you, and will show the condition of the fisheries in the State. The Commissioners have been active in the discharge of their duties, and have succeeded in stocking the inland streams with many varieties of fish. The Commissioners have also established a hatching-house at Madison, and have been successful in hatching from the spawn of the California salmon trout. Many of the fish have been distributed in the streams in the southern part of the State, and the Commissioners will be able to furnish a large number for distribution in the spring. The Commissioners have also established a hatching-house at Green Bay, and have been successful in hatching from the spawn of the California salmon trout. Many of the fish have been distributed in the streams in the north

THE COURTS.

Dr. H. K. Stratford Found Not Guilty, and Discharged from Custody.

An Interesting Suit, Involving the Ownership of $5,000 in U. S. Bonds.

Registers' Fees—A Collector for Golens—Another Confidence Operation.

Police Court Proceedings.

Circuit Court.

The trial of Henry K. Stratford, indicted for murder, was continued yesterday in the Circuit Court. The charge was the first or his kind ever tried in the State of Illinois. It was under the act of 1867, and in accordance that the death had been caused of a female named Theodosia Patterson, resulting in a house of ill-repute, under the assumed name of Lucy Kellogg, in the performance of an unlawful act—the procuring of a miscarriage; and that the agent in producing the death was the accused. The prosecution of the evidence was concluded on Wednesday afternoon, when the case was opened on the two sides.

ARGUMENT OF MR. VAN ARNAM.

Yesterday, upon the coming in of the jury, Mr. John Van Arnam spoke on behalf of the prisoner, occupying two hours and a half with his remarks. He argued that the evidence did no more than prove that the prisoner had been called to treat the deceased after an operation had been, by her-self or some other party, performed, and in this connection he referred to the absent "Charley," her lover, whose anxiety to exonerate himself, in advance of accusation, exhibited the fear he had that the child was his. He argued that it was not the also error that in this case the evidence did not prove by any degree of certainty that the operation resulted in the death of the child by the operation. Upon this point he urged the impossibility of reaching the cause of death from the developments of the post-mortem examination, as before given, and particularly upon the point he also dwelt particularly upon the condition of the kidneys, but subsequently investigated, concluding, perhaps, dreamt, if indeed if was not that was found. He argued that a considerable part of the speech was devoted to a consideration of the character of the witnesses brought in by the people.

ARGUMENT OF MR. G. S. REED.

The case was taken up by the State's Attorney at 4 o'clock, he first stating that under the law if there might in the case to a conviction for manslaughter in this case, the indictment is murder, and the prisoner could not be found guilty of manslaughter but he found under the provisions of the statute. He argued that the evidence did no more than prove that the prisoner had been called to treat the deceased after an operation had been, by herself or some other party, performed, and in this connection he referred to the absent "Charley," her lover, whose anxiety to exonerate himself, in advance of accusation, exhibited the fear he had that the child was his. He argued that it was not also error that in this case the evidence did not prove by any degree of certainty that the operation resulted in the death of the child by the operation. Upon this point he urged the impossibility of reaching the cause of death from the developments of the post-mortem examination, as before given, and

The Chicago Tribune.

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Speech of Napoleon in Italian Language.

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A BOOKKEEPER

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[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

KINGSPORT, WISCONSIN.

The Grand Jury of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, which has been in session in this city for the past week, consisting of Messrs. Chauncey Hall, Old Dorset, ... [illegible] ... Hall, Old Dorset, ... [illegible] ... Hall, Old Dorset, ... [illegible] ...